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BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

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WEST-END OFFICE, PARK-PLACE PHARMACY, Belvidere and Main streets.
MANCHESTER OFFICE, 120 HILL STREET.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1895.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPH-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

The Restoration of the University.

The people of Virginia accept the burning of the great central buildings of the university, particularly the old rotunda, as one of the saddest losses that could have befallen them.

Beautiful among the mountains, the joy of the whole country, the great institution has stood. Virginians have looked on the beautiful assemblage of classic edifices, crowned with its imposing dome, as their glory and honor. And such it has been. No other institution has more positively and impressively presented the history, the character, the thought, the principle, the statesmanship, the large and honorable ideals of a people, than our university has done for us. It has been the Alma Mater, the benign, the fostering mother of many of our best citizens, of our brightest, happiest homes, of our heroes, of our great men; the trusting place of many of our noblest and loveliest. Warming into life and inciting to honorable achievement our own people, it has diffused its elevating and ennobling influences over this whole land. It has been the nursing mother to many of our own schools and colleges. And these have been honored in bearing her name, and have rejoiced to honor and call her best. These too have been happy to own the surpassing grace and beauty of the mother—"pulchra hills pulchrior."

The appeal to all the alumni of the university, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, honored by their achievements in every department of human progress, that calls for courage, enterprise, and good sense, needs no argument or eloquence. The call is enough.

It is for the university's sons, everywhere, to come up to her help. And we are very sure no one in whom her spirit breathes will be wanting in the day of her supreme trial. Government and people are alike concerned that the University of Virginia shall, out of her ashes, arise more than ever the true exemplar of the good, the true, and the beautiful, more glorious in her grandeur and more expansive in her usefulness.

Self-Prize.
The Duke of Marlborough was recently the guest at a dinner of the Union League Club, in New York, where he was not only forced to listen to speeches in praise of America, but in praise of himself and his prospective bride. It is in the worst possible taste for hosts to vaunt themselves, their State, or their country. "Let another praise thee and not thine own lips," is an injunction which has divine inspiration.

It is said in New York that nothing could have been more out of place than the majority of the speeches made on this occasion; one of the so-called orators having gone so far as to offer the young Duke advice as to where he could invest his money advantageously.

There is no much published about the Duke that is not true, so much that is invented merely to gratify the appetite of scandal-mongers. We have doubts about the accuracy of the reports from the banquet, but we know that it is to the custom of persons who are active in the part of hosts to surfeit their guests with recitals of their own people's greatness.

Signs and Rain.
The Atlanta Constitution seems to have much confidence in its ability to forecast the weather. It says as to the rain-signs in Atlanta a few days ago what here follows:

"And what are the signs? They are very simple and beautiful—milk-white clouds coming out by the wind currents in the upper air until they present the appearance of huge skeins of raw silk. The sailors used to call them 'mares' tails. Whenever these appear in the sky it is safe to take it for granted that a change of some sort will occur within forty-eight hours. There will be rain, or cloudiness, or a change of some sort in the weather."

"Rain, or cloudiness, or a change of some sort in the weather." We call that a pretty safe prediction.

The Rev. H. Allen Tupper, Jr., of Baltimore, who was lately in San Francisco en route to China and Japan, on a tour around the world, writes to the Baltimore Sun that, by the courtesy of the sheriff of that city, he spent an hour in the company of Durrant, who is accused of

"the crime of the century." Mr. Tupper says that the phrenologist would certainly class Durrant as "bad." His forehead, watery, blue eyes, flat nose, and weak mouth impress one unfavorably, "and, although, in conversation he is calm and emphatic in his declarations of innocence, you are not at all inclined to acquit him in your mind as you take leave of him."

Mr. Tupper says the evidence against Durrant is entirely circumstantial, and the opinion is growing that "the jury may hang themselves, but cannot hang this man, who, in all probability, is the murderer of Blanche Lamont, and Minnie Williams."

Monroe Doctrine Explained Away.

The latest news from England on this subject is that certain Conservative members of the British House of Commons have taught the papers of their party an ingenious argument touching the Monroe doctrine. Sir George Baden-Powell is out in a letter in which he argues that Great Britain was an established American power in the West Indies and in the Canadian dominions and in British Honduras and British Guiana ever since early in this century. British interests, it is further argued, were domiciled in America before the United States were ever dreamed of. Finally, it is argued that it is an American power that Great Britain has the duty and privilege of working with the other American powers to enforce respect for international obligations and to promote the prosperity of those portions of the American continent for which she is responsible. It is added that in England the greater number of both the Conservative and Liberal press are beginning to develop this line.

We do not intend to carry Jingoism too far; but we must confess that we do not think there will be any difficulty in maintaining the Monroe doctrine in the face of the British arguments just mentioned. The United States Government has no wish to deprive the British, or any other government, of any possessions they now hold. The Monroe doctrine has been before the world for seventy years, and yet nobody has understood it to mean that any of the sacred rights of England, or any other government, would be affected by its enforcement. As to the suggestion that the British Government might, as an American power, take a hand in the settlement of new questions arising on this side of the Atlantic, we need not say anything just now. In due time Uncle Sam will make known his ultimatum on this and all other points. That Great Britain understands this, the following telegram in Sunday's papers testifies. We quote:

The Spectator to-day says it "believes that most thoughtful Englishmen respect and approve the essential principle of the Monroe doctrine, and do not desire to challenge or prevent its application." "We do not," it adds, "want to add to our possessions in America, and are therefore willing not to dispute when the United States gives us notice that she will consider herself injured if we try to increase them."

"In the mean time we wish that the existing occasion could be utilized for a public utterance, coming between us and the United States relative to the Monroe doctrine, and we would like to see a treaty concluded that would guarantee the recognition of that doctrine."

Not for Civil-Service Reform.

The Washington Post makes the following logical argument:

"The New York Legislature, whether Democratic or Republican, divide their 'spoils' among members of the dominant party. There are no competitive examinations of applicants for appointments in the civil service, door-keepers, messengers, pages, etc. No merit system is invoked in disposing of this great mass of patronage. It goes to be handed to their beneficiaries. This, it seems to us, is proof that neither the Congress of the United States nor the Legislature of New York favor civil-service reform; and, therefore, that the people who elect Congress and the New York Legislature do not believe in or demand that reform."

Right or wrong, the Post draws a correct inference from its premises. One objection to civil-service reform, as it is made to operate, is that it does not apply to the highest offices.

The New York Times is advised that there has been a noticeable change within ten days in sentiment in Kentucky regarding the head of the Democratic ticket, General P. Wat Hardin, and, if this sentiment should continue, it thinks the Democratic ticket will be elected.

General Hardin himself says he will come to Louisville with 20,000 plurality. This would elect him by 15,000. The Courier-Journal all along has contended that Hardin would be defeated. The weekly addition of that paper now publishes an editorial article asserting that Hardin will have a majority of from 12,000 to 20,000.

The Courier-Journal is conducting a sort of guessing contest on the result of the election in the State. One thousand guesses from Kentucky subscribers were carefully gone over, with a view to arriving at the sentiment in the State. Three-fourths of these guesses gave Hardin the election by pluralities ranging from 10,000 to 40,000.

One of the curiosities of the present campaign in New York is that a club of 150 colored women has been organized "to teach men of both colors how to vote." The average New York voter is not very familiar with the election law lately passed, and needs some instruction to enable him to vote for the candidates he favors; hence, this organization, which is typically Republican, and which we cannot but believe will result in many men voting the Democratic ticket who would not otherwise do so.

A special dispatch to the New York Evening Post from Raleigh, N. C., quotes "a well-known man" as saying that "nine-cent cotton is doing more to kill out the silver craze in the South than all the arguments of the speakers and writers on the subject combined."

No doubt about it. An object lesson of the kind spoken of by our Charleston contemporary cannot be answered.

Walker and Lamb.
The friends of General James A. Walker are pushing him for the chairmanship of the State Republican Committee, made vacant by the death of General Mahone. The name of Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, is also mentioned in the same connection. Colonel Brady, we believe, has declined to enter the contest, although, in the opinion of many of his party friends, he is well qualified for the place. And there is a proposition that General Smith Boling, the acting chairman of the committee, be allowed to continue in charge until the State Republican convention meets next year.

Colonel Mosby, who is now ill, has put forth a very earnest letter in favor of General Walker as the Republican nominee for Vice-President of the United States, and this adds to Walker's strength for the chairmanship. But Mosby does not make it clear what the Republicans could hope to gain by giving the vice-presidential place to a Virginian. Supposing that there are some thousands of old Confederates in Virginia who would like to vote for Walker for Vice-President, how could they do so without voting for McKinley, or Allison, or Tom Reed, or Harrison, or Lincoln for President? And, is it to be imagined that General Walker has any such political strength in Virginia as would enable him to coax our people to support a Radical-Republican for President? Of course not. The northern Republicans understand the situation perfectly. The vice-presidential nomination will go to a doubtful State. Since when was Virginia a doubtful State in a presidential election? To us it matters not whether Walker or Lamb is chosen as the leader of the Republicans in this State. Both are men of ability. Walker is the better speech-maker; Lamb, we should think, would be the better organizer. Each has qualities as a leader, and these we do not underrate; but they are both engaged in a hopeless cause—the cause of Republicanism in Virginia; the attempt to swing the old State out of the Democratic line and into the Republican line.

The only thing that gives even the barest hope to this desperate undertaking is that our party may allow itself to be split by the "honest-elections" canvass this year. The Republicans have pitched their expectations in this direction. They know that they can't beat the Democrats, but they expect the Democrats to quarrel and fight among themselves until the way is opened to Republican victory. This is their game; but, for this "honest-elections" movement the Republican party would be as hopeless of returning to power in Virginia as the British are of reacquainting dominion over this country.

It appears to us that our Democratic friends who are in the "honest-elections" movement ought to see the cat's paw they are becoming and ought to retire.

If the Republicans can build up their party in Virginia it is their duty to do so; but, surely it is not to be expected that good Democrats will help them. But this is exactly what all Democrats who have gone into the bogus "honest-elections" camp are doing. Come back, brethren. If you have grievances, rely upon our party to correct them. And the best way that any community can have its grievances removed is to send an able and influential Democratic legislator here to Richmond to consult and vote with his fellow-Democrats in furtherance of the object in view.

The Dispatch extra, issued yesterday morning, with a full account of the fire at the University of Virginia, and a three-column engraving, showing the flames as they appeared when first discovered, had a large sale in this and other cities and on the railroad trains.

The people were eager for information on the subject, and our extra gave them exactly what they wished to have.

The line-up on the political gridiron may be more important than that in which the pigskin figures, but it could not possibly be more exciting to those concerned.

The United Societies of Christian Endeavor will hold their next international convention in Washington, from July 8 to 12, 1896.

We haven't heard any report of the Colt's revolver in that Van Alen affair.

Worn Out Women

Should read this letter. It shows the wonderful building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

"I wish I could stand in some public place and cry to alluring humanity, 'Hear this, ye people, what wonderful things Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family.' I cannot express what I suffered. Only one of my sex knows what a woman can suffer in my condition. I was prostrate with nervousness and weakness. The least noise would drive me frantic. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am overjoyed to say that I am now well, hearty, rosy and plump."

Hood's Sarsaparilla
is the best medicine for those suffering as I have suffered. MRS. C. K. KIRKPATRICK, Pine Grove, Penn. **61; six for \$5.**

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to effect, 25c.

RIPANS' TABLETS

Mr. Leon M. Barnes, of Woodbury, Conn., writes under date of May 22, 1895: "This remedy, Ripans' Tablets, is not much known at the drugstores here, but Mr. A. E. Knox, the editor of our local paper, is looking in his possession of the Tablets. He said: 'Every spring and summer I have been greatly troubled with dyspepsia and constipation, and have tried various remedies with no permanent relief. A few weeks ago I came in possession of a couple of boxes of Ripans' Tablets, and, somewhat incredulously, I began their use, and the results have been truly astonishing. They hit the right spot from the first, and so far this spring I have never felt better in my life.' Ripans' Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail, if the price (\$6c. a box) is sent to the Ripans' Chemical Company, No. 19 Source street, New York. Sample value, 10c."

JUST WHAT TO DO.
That is the Question Asked by So Many People at This Particular Time.

How many people we meet who plainly show that they are not in the best of health, and who experience many unpleasant symptoms which denote a weak spot in the system. They feel the need of something to restore their lost strength and vitality, but yet are at a loss to know what to do. They know they ought to take some remedy, but which one to take is a question they cannot decide. To all such people the following statement, from such people the following statement, cannot fail to be of the greatest interest:

Mr. E. B. Toole, of 42 E. 10th avenue, Brooklyn, recently said: "I formerly suffered a great deal from nervous debility, and tried many tonics with little or no success, until I began taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I have now used it for about two months, and my physician and friends are all astonished at my improved appearance. I have gained both in health and flesh, and no longer look haggard and worn, as I did before."

Mr. W. C. Wilcox, of Utica, N. Y., says: "I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for some time, for indigestion and shortness of breath. I am happy to say that I have been greatly benefited. I have also induced my friends to try it with equal good results."

Such evidence as this speaks for itself. It proves beyond question that for increasing the strength and vitality, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unsurpassed. It never fails to act as a general restorative in overcoming all symptoms of weakness. Its high reputation is due to merit alone. Do not let your druggist or grocer attempt to substitute something which may claim to be "just as good." Be sure to get what you ask for and accept no inferior imitation.

MILLER & RHOADS.

Special Opening Coat Department THIS Week.

All New Cloaks.

4-Button Jackets

6-Button Jackets

Cloth Capes.

Plush Capes.

Fur Capes.

MOURNING

JACKETS

AND CAPES.

MILLER & RHOADS.

BROAD ST., BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH. (See 29-31)

Low Prices, Square Dealing

AT

MITTENDORFER'S

217 east Broad street.

Early, judicious buying in New York and other northern markets causes us to give to our patrons the benefit of a clean, fresh stock.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

With a reputation born of early experience, we can successfully compete with any house. If you appreciate newness of style and low prices, you'll be here to-morrow.

NEW WRAPS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW FURS.

New everything that tends to make our popular store a success.

No complicated system—no stoppages—nothing but an honest business, conducted entirely upon wide-awake and business-like principles. Store open promptly at 7. We prefer to deal with exacting people. Like principles. Absolute promptness in all our transactions.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

has been replenished with everything new, stylish, and low-down prices. Ladies' Misses', and Children's Wraps of all styles, best materials and lowest prices.

CHILDREN'S WRAPS from \$1.25 to \$10. MISSES' WRAPS from \$2.50 to \$15. LADIES' WRAPS from \$2.50 to \$40.

GIVE US A CALL. D. & E. MITTENDORFER, 217 east Broad street. (See 29-31)

TAXES.

MANCHESTER TAXES.

The last half of the city and school tax for 1895 is due November 1st. All persons having paid the first half July 1st, and who pay the last half on or before November 1st, will be entitled to a rebate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the one half of the city tax, and 5 per cent. on the other half. I am now ready to receive the State tax for 1895. To all taxes unpaid December 1st—State, city, and school—there will be added FIVE PER CENT. and the bills placed in the hands of the special collector for immediate collection.

J. W. BRONAUGH, JR., Treasurer City of Manchester. Oct 24-25 (See 29-31)

Buy where you can get the best and most for your money. Antiseptic, salicylic, and other medicines, all kinds of ointments, creams, and lotions, all kinds of pills, capsules, and tablets, all kinds of powders, and all kinds of perfumes, all kinds of soaps, and all kinds of toilet articles, all kinds of household goods, and all kinds of general merchandise, all kinds of clothing, and all kinds of shoes, all kinds of hats, and all kinds of umbrellas, all kinds of trunks, and all kinds of suitcases, all kinds of bags, and all kinds of boxes, all kinds of baskets, and all kinds of furniture, all kinds of stoves, and all kinds of ranges, all kinds of refrigerators, and all kinds of ice boxes, all kinds of washers, and all kinds of wringers, all kinds of presses, and all kinds of mills, all kinds of grinders, and all kinds of crushers, all kinds of rollers, and all kinds of crushers, all kinds of crushers, and all kinds of crushers.

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Temper, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

Silks.

Newest effects, most stylish combination of colors; very latest designs, and prices to put the very best in the reach of everybody.

Warp Printed Taffetas, light and dark colors; White and tinted grounds; Waist-Silks, flowered, striped, and plaid; plain and illuminated grounds.

Some striking novelties in Evening Silks. Brocaded Satins, Taffetas, and Gros-Grains, in light and dark shades; just the thing for the very stylish and popular petitcoat.

Heavy-Brocaded Silks, Black, plain, and fancy colored. Brocades in Peau de Soie and Satin-Duchess at \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.50 per yard.

Special lines of Plain and Fancy Lining-Silks.

32-Inch Velours du Nord, for Wraps, \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per yard.

Wide range of colors and shadings in Velours, ranging in price from \$1 to \$5 per yard.

Every weave and material that use or fashion dictates can be found represented at our

Black Goods Department

Serges in narrow, medium, and wide, ranging in price from 50c. to \$1.25 per yard.

Mohair and Camel's-Hair Boucle, Blister-Cloth, Imperin Zibeline, Cuchillo, Crimped Mohair, Craponette, Camel's-Hair.

Diagonal Cloth Serges and Diagonal.

New lines of Plain and Fancy Mourning Fabrics, ranging in price from 50c. to \$3 per yard, and it goes without saying full lines of all the staples can be found at this very popular counter.

THE FOURQUEAN-PRICE COMPANY.

Dress Trimmings.

Our special sale of Dress Trimmings will continue but a few days longer—Dollars can be saved by securing some of this lot before they are all gone.

Black Silk and Mohair Vandykes—18-inch, reduced from \$1 to 25c. 14-inch, reduced from 75c. to 50c. 10-inch, reduced from 50c. to 35c. Persian Vandykes—14-inch, reduced from \$2 to 25c. 10-inch, reduced from 50c. to 35c. Tinsel and Jewel Gimp that sold at \$1 to \$3 a yard, for

25c. Silk and Chenille Fringe that sold at \$1 and \$2.50 a yard, for

25c. Silk Gimps that sold at 50c. to \$1.50 a yard, for

15c. Silk Moss Trimming that sold at 35c. a yard for

5c. Silk and Mohair Gimp that sold at 10c. and 50c. a yard, for

3c. Silk Fringes that sold at \$1 a yard, for

5c. Irresistible Ornaments—Were 50c., now 35c. Were \$1 and \$2, now 25c. Silver Vandykes that sold from 50c. to \$2 each, now

5, 10, 15, and 25c. Mohair Gimp that sold from 3c. to 25c. a yard, for